

The New York Post has joined the chorus of reactionary Democratic machine politicians and pro-fascist foes of democracy against PR.

What is behind the Post's position? It is so blinded by its anti-Communism that it has lined up with democracy's worst enemies including the Peglers and Hearsts not only to attack the Communists but the whole growing movement for national unity. This is the fate of all who make red-baiting their platform.

The Post claims it is dissatisfied with PR because the Council is not "representative" of the people of the city. It proposes to go back to the system of election by districts. Does the Post dare to imply that the old Board of Aldermen with 64 Democrats and one Republican was representative of the city's population?

It is obvious that its argument is a fraud. The Post knows full well that there is no system of representative government yet devised here that gives better representation to various political groups among the population than PR.

Actually, its opposition to PR is based on the fact that the people did not vote its way. Its quarrel is not with PR but with the people, with democracy itself.

What are the facts regarding representation in the Council?

The Post says that if the population were apportioned the way the Councilmen are, there would be only 420,000 laborites in the city, and a million and a quarter Communists. The implication is that there was a disproportionate vote for the Communists, with three being elected as compared with one ALP Councilman.

No, gentlemen of the New York Post, there were four labor candidates elected, including the Communists. The Communist and labor candidates of all stripes polled 26 per cent of the total vote and won 24 per cent of the Council seats, a mighty close proportion.

All labor candidates, including the Communists, received a total of 321,000 first choice votes, not so far off from the 288,000 votes General Haskell received on the ALP line for Lieutenant Governor, votes that came from Communists and all sections of the ALP. If the Post doesn't like the complexion of the labor councilmen its quarrel is again with the ALP voters as it was after the ALP primaries.

In those primaries the Post supported the "right wing" candidates. When the enrolled voters rejected its position, it insisted that only a small proportion of the enrolled voters participated in the primaries. Now that the mass of the ALP voters again rejected its position, it wants to do away with the system by which the ALP can get any representation at all in the Council.

Let's see how the ALP voters cast their ballots in the election. In Manhattan, they had a difficult choice to make. They had to choose between the progressive, official designee of the Labor Party, Eugene P. Connolly, and the outstanding Negro leader, Benjamin Davis, who is himself a tested fighter for labor, for the war program of the Administration and for the war needs of the people of the city. Because Davis had the support both of a section of the labor movement and of the bulk of the Negro people, he won out.

Both candidates made excellent runs, polling 64,000 first choice votes between them. What did the Post's candidate poll? Nine thousand votes. The total of these three candidates was fairly close to the vote received by the ALP for Lieutenant Governor. Is there any doubt how the ALP voters in Manhattan felt about the labor candidates?

In Brooklyn, labor candidates cast a total of 113,000 first choice votes, again fairly close to the total on the machine. They wisely re-elected the city's outstanding councilman by an overwhelming vote. He and the two officially-designated ALP councilmen polled 83,000 first choice votes as against the "right wing's" 30,000. Is there any doubt where the ALP voters in Brooklyn stand?

If another ALP candidate was not elected in Brooklyn, it is solely because the party was divided. For this division one can scarcely blame PR. But one can decidedly blame the Post, for its support to the red-baiting factionists who caused division in the party. Glaring evidence of the desire for unity on the part of the ALP voters, is the results of the Bronx election, where they gave the unity candidate, Michael Quill, the biggest vote by far of the labor candidates, and where they also voted in a candidate associated with the other group, Gertrude Well Klein.

Thus the vote shows that the overwhelming number of ALP voters cast their ballots for those labor candidates who are for unity of labor and against the red-baiting of the Post and its associates.

The Post puts on a disgraceful exhibition when it attacks ALP representation and democracy itself because ALP voters rejected its anti-Communist line.

A particularly deceitful argument is the one dealing with the Republican Party. The Post arbitrarily rules Councilmen Isaacs and Earle out of the Republican Party and claims that the GOP has only one councilman. Thus it tries to obscure the fact that under PR the Republicans were compelled to nominate popular candidates which the Post itself endorsed. Apparently, the Post would have preferred that the Republicans be represented by a couple of Hooverites instead of by Isaacs and Mrs. Earle.

Labor, liberals, progressives and democratic-minded citizens of all parties, including four councilmen endorsed by the Post, have come out in defense of PR. They will undoubtedly repudiate the Post's alliance with the tin box politicians, with Hearst and with Pegler. They should unite in defense of PR.

## G. K. Smith Asks Reynolds Head 'Firster' Ticket

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Robert R. Reynolds, D., N. C., today was invited to head the pro-fascist "America First Party" ticket in next year's Presidential election, but deferred acceptance until the Democratic and Republican platforms are drawn up.

Reynolds, outspoken isolationist who announced last week he would not seek re-election, said that a third party may be necessary in 1944 "unless both the Democratic and Republican parties build their platforms on solid American planks."

The invitation was extended by Gerald L. K. Smith, pro-fascist who said Reynolds is "a symbol of what we stand for." He also invited Reynolds to make a series of speeches for the America First Party next spring at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Denver.

Reynolds said he appreciated Smith's invitation.

# SEVER GOMEL-WARSZAW LINE

## Senate Group Blocks Ruse to Save Poll Tax

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—By a close nine to eight vote, the Senate Judiciary Committee today refused to shelve the anti-poll tax bill in favor of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney's tricky and disruptive resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to repeal the poll tax.

A last-minute campaign by labor groups and by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax succeeded in holding the line in the wavering committee against the O'Mahoney resolution.

The committee had voted on Friday to report out the anti-poll tax bill by a 12 to 6 vote, and was tied, nine to nine, on the O'Mahoney resolution.

Defeat of the O'Mahoney proposal today has momentarily averted the danger that the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill will be seriously weakened by having the Judiciary Committee simultaneously present to the Senate a constitutional amendment which would take years to pass.

O'Mahoney to try again. The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax declared today's action by the Judiciary Committee "killed the first stage of the filibuster against the repeal of the poll tax."

But O'Mahoney announced that he would bring up his resolution again in the Judiciary Committee, and also indicated that he would offer it as a substitute on the floor for the Marcantonio bill, H. R. 7.

O'Mahoney expressed hope that the committee would change its mind. He said that "several Senators voted against any resolution although they believe it is the only constitutional method of achieving this reform because they think this isn't the right time."

The danger of a prolonged filibuster by poll tax Senators is also very much alive. Senators Eastland of Mississippi and McClelland of Arkansas announced that they were preparing to offer "several hundred" amendments to the bill which they denounced as a Communist plot.

### FOR AND AGAINST

The nine Senators who voted today against the O'Mahoney constitutional amendment were: Senators Kilgore of West Virginia, Wheeler of Montana, Van Nuys of Indiana, McFarland of Arizona, all Democrats, and Danaher of Connecticut, Wiley of Wisconsin, Langer of North Dakota, Ferguson of Michigan and Wherry of Nebraska, all Republicans.

Voting for the O'Mahoney amendment were Senators Connally of Texas, McCarran of Nevada, Hatch of New Mexico, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Chandler of Kentucky, Andrews of Florida, all Democrats, and Austin of Vermont and Revercomb of West Virginia, Republicans.

On Friday, three Senators who had voted for the anti-poll tax bill switched over to support the O'Mahoney resolution. Senator Frederick Van Nuys, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said they were Senators Chandler, Wiley and Langer.

Today he corrected this and said that he was right about Chandler, but that the other two Senators who switched were Ferguson and Wherry.

### PARLIAMENTARY TRICKS

Chandler stood by the O'Mahoney amendment, but Ferguson and Wherry again switched over and this time opposed the O'Mahoney proposal. Senator McCarran, who had originally opposed the O'Mahoney amendment switched over and this time supported it.

After the day's hearing it became evident that a majority of the sub-committee overwhelmingly favored the Lynch-Dickstein bills and would report a combination of both out favorably. On the sub-committee are Reps. Noah Mason, Harold G. Hagen, William J. Miller, Tom Murray, and Ray L. Madden.

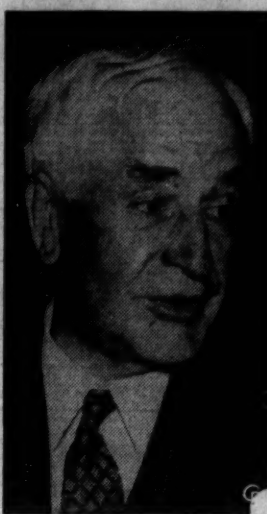
Chairman Weiss indicated that the line-up would probably be five to one, with only Murray of Tennessee opposed. Weiss urged all groups to write letters of support to the Post Office and Post Roads Committee which may be inclined to follow the Post Office Department view that such legislation is unnecessary at the present time.

Newly-elected City Councilman Michael Quill, speaking in behalf of the New York CIO Council, drew applause from the audience with his brief, impassioned plea for the bills which he termed "just as American as the Declaration of Independence."

Quill described the activities of Christian Fronters, Joe McWilliams and the race riots in Detroit, Alabama and anti-Semitic disturbances in Boston as inspired by "our enemies who believe in negotiated peace and in fascism."

Speaking in behalf of the American Jewish Congress, Judge Nathan Perlmutter presented lengthy testimony on the importance of such legislation and removed any doubts as to its constitutionality by pointing out that the language in the Lynch bill is similar to that in the New York State Labor Law. In answer to the Post Office De-

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CORDELL HULL

## Hull Sees Basic U. S.-Soviet Tie

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In his first meeting with the American press since the Moscow conference, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that he knew of no two countries with more common interests and fewer conflicting interests than the United States and the Soviet Union, and stressed the wide avenues of cooperation between them particularly in economic relations.

In a reference to the criticism of the National Catholic Welfare Conference which charged Saturday that the ideals of the Atlantic Charter had been "compromised" at Moscow, the 72-year-old secretary declared that no one of the participating governments represented at Moscow desired to compromise the seven points of the Charter.

Hull declared that the Moscow conference's achievements were basically in the field of declarations of principle and policy and emphasized that the peoples of conquered Europe had the untrammeled right when the war is over to select their own governments. The United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, he said, are in agreement on this.

### EXPANSIVE IN PRAISE

The Allied procedure on Italy could serve as a pattern for other liberated countries, he said, but refrained from specifically including the Soviet Baltic republics in this category. The Soviet republics, of course, carried through national elections before joining the USSR in the summer of 1940.

Hull was expansive in his praise of Soviet hospitality and said his personal contacts had never been more agreeable.

Soviet Marshal Stalin, he declared was a remarkable man of fine judgment. Other Soviet leaders he described as pleasing in every act and utterance at the conference.

One of the Soviet Union's greatest experts on monetary affairs, said Hull, was soon coming to Washington for discussions of long-range economic relations with the United States and other Allies.

The Secretary of State said he had no idea what the results of the Moscow conference would be before leaving Washington. He said the results surpassed expectations, and their significance could be gauged by any one who would examine the Moscow documents with him.

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## Nazis Launch Major Drive in Yugoslavia

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich's Yugoslav Partisans announced today that the Germans had opened a major offensive to recapture the Dalmatian coast and Adriatic islands offshore, and Yugoslav observers in London feared the Partisans faced withdrawal to the mountains of the interior.

Unless immediate Allied aid was forthcoming, these observers said, the partisans would lose the huge coastal bridgehead won in a brilliant summer-long campaign, in which they gained control of long stretches of the Yugoslav coast, took and held the port of Spalato for 10 days and threatened Plume and Trieste.

A Partisan communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, indirectly confirmed a Berlin High Command announcement that German forces had recaptured the islands of Krk, Cherso and Lussino, south of Fiume, occupied by the Partisans in early October.

The Partisan bulletin also said German landing parties, armed with tanks and infantry, had started a counter-offensive against Partisans who last week met with some success and drove the Nazis back to the beaches.

The Partisans also were engaged in bitter offensive fighting in Slovenia, battling German divisions from North Italy, but inflicted heavy losses on the Nazis, Tito's High Command said.

## Raid Sofia and Southern France

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 15 (UP).—Allied Mediterranean fliers have opened a full-scale offensive along 750 miles of the under side of Europe from Sofia, Bulgaria, where Billy Mitchell's ripped the main rail center of the Balkans, to Cannes in France where Wellington block-busters knocked out the Riviera trunk line, it was announced today.

Between the extremes of the new aerial front, swift American War Hawks and British Spitfires loosed the Yugoslav and Albanian coasts with bombs and cannon-fire and night-marauding Mosquitos pounded airfields and other targets at Milan, Venice and Leghorn in strategic northern Italy.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, Nov. 15 (UP).—Allied bombers, striking in successive waves, virtually destroyed the parachute-making center of Luino in northern Italy, and the nearby munitions town of Creva in heavy attacks shortly before noon today, Italian frontier reports said tonight.

Coming from the south—presumably the Mediterranean area—the bombers appeared so suddenly that raid alarms failed to sound in either town, the reports said. Light anti-aircraft resistance was silenced and the bombers were able to carry out devastating attacks at low level.

## FDR Asks Funds For UNRRA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to authorize funds for U. S. participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and said the war may be materially shortened by the help UNRRA provides to liberated countries.

He said in a message that he would not recommend appropriation of a specific sum until after the Atlantic City meeting of UNRRA. He repeatedly emphasized that the "nature and amount of the contribution to be made by the United States will, in accordance with the terms of the UNRRA agreement, be determined by the Congress of the United States under its constitutional procedure."

## Westbound Erie Train Derailed

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15 (UP).—A westbound Erie Railroad freight train was derailed in the village of Falconer today, ripping up several hundred feet of track and blocking both main lines of the road.

## Arc Around White Russia Base Closing

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Soviet troops tightening their arc around Gomel, main German base in southern White Russia, have cut the main railroad running westward to Warsaw and further split the German northern and southern armies on Soviet soil, Moscow announced tonight.

Swinging some 12 miles northward from Gostivel, which they captured Sunday, Gen. Markian M. Popov's spearheads smashed into the rail station of Demechi, 35 miles west of Gomel and seven miles west of Rechitsa.

The capture of Demechi left the Germans with only one rail line out of Gomel, the line running northward to the Baltic States. The only connection Gomel now has with the Ukrainian front is a spur line branching down from the Baltic railroad into the Leningrad-Odessa line which the Red Army had cut in the Zhitomir area.

The Soviet midnight communique broadcast by the Moscow Radio reported that 120 miles to the Southwest the right wing of Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's first Ukrainian army captured more than 40 inhabited points in their drive toward the five-way rail junction of Korosten.

### REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS

In the same area where Soviet spearheads, according to an early Moscow broadcast, had pushed within 30 miles of the west Ukraine border, the bulletin reported the Red Army hurled back German counter-attacks on the Zhitomir sector as well as near Pastov, 38 miles southwest of Kiev.

Among the towns topping before the Red Army tide on the Korosten front were the district center of Kaganovits-Khahnoe, 35 miles northeast of Korosten and the district center of Bazar, 28 miles northeast. At Ghepovlehi, captured Sunday, the Soviets were 16 miles southeast of Korosten, indicating they rapidly were closing in on it from three sides.

West of Pastov and southeast of Zhitomir, the bulletin reported, the Red Army hurled back counter-attacks launched by large forces of German tanks and infantry.

Of the fighting west of Gomel, the bulletin reported that Soviet troops, "having broken enemy resistance," captured 13 heavily fortified towns in addition to Demechi.

### LINE SEVERED

By capturing Demechi the bulletin pointed out that communications over the railroad and motor road from Gomel to Kalinkovichi, junction point with the Odessa-Leningrad line 75 miles west of Gomel, "thus were severed."

The communique reported that on the Karch peninsula of the Crimea Soviet troops continued to battle to widen their bridgehead in the same area as before.

A Moscow broadcast declared that Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army, smashing to a point 112 miles west of Kiev, had reached Baranovka.

### DECISIVE STAGE

Front reports relayed through Moscow said the battle for the

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## New Attacks on Subsidies Launched in Congress

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—As the stage was being set for a show-down battle on subsidies on the House floor Thursday, two strong attacks on the entire price control were launched in Congress today.

A big lobby of cattlemen, fruit growers, meat packers, commission men, grain dealers and cotton growers descended on an already sympathetic Senate Agriculture subcommittee to oppose all subsidies to reduce the cost of living.

Joseph J. Montague, counsel for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Growers Association, set the tone of the hearing when he ranted:

"We have been compelled to reluctantly conclude that there is some influence within the government itself or some influence so closely attached to those who are in power within the government that has for its object the complete revolutionization of the social, economic and political structure of this country."

Senator Cotton Ed Smith, chairman of the subcommittee, nodded approvingly as Montague, a big,

paunchy man, described economic stabilizer Fred Vinson's order putting ceilings on live stock as "the most flagrant example of the use of bribery and blackmail."

On the House side of Capitol Hill, Rep. Howard Smith's smear committee, which has a mandate to gather all government agencies, issued a blistering attack at OPA.

The Smith committee report said that OPA has issued "illegal, absurd, useless and conflicting" regulations and has "construed its power to authorize it to sentence citizens of the United States to starvation."

The report said that OPA has "assumed unauthorized powers to legislate by regulation" and "imposes drastic and unconstitutional penalties" upon citizens.

Labor circles were shocked to note that this attack on any kind of offensive OPA enforcement was signed by Rep. John J. Delaney, New York Democrat and usually a supporter of administration policies.

Rep. Jerry Voorhis, California Democrat who professes to be quite

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## The Moscow Pact Problems of the Post-War World

By William Z. Foster

The central task following the strengthening of the United Nations' unity and the coordination of their strategy at the recent conference of the three foreign ministers in Moscow is the intensification of the Allied war effort in every sphere. On the home front there must be more production and increased struggles against complacency and defeatism; in the military sphere there is needed immediately the Anglo-American front in France. The weakened Nazi machine must be attacked with every weapon we have.

A subordinate effect of the Moscow conference was that it also gave added urgency to the problems of post-war reconstruction. The conference made these issues more pressing because it improved the prospect for victory. Victory in the not distant future, Prime Minister Churchill, hitherto a "long war" man, said in his Nov. 9 speech that unless the unforeseen occurs, "the year 1944 will see the climax of the European war," and Marshal Stalin, speaking at the Moscow Nov. 7 celebration of announcing that the second front was near, stated that after its heavy military defense in the USSR, "Fascist Germany is suffering an acute crisis and stands face to face with catastrophe." Similar forecasts of probable early victory are to be heard on all sides.

When Germany eventually cracks up under United Nations military blows many questions now vaguely considered as applying to a somewhat distant post-war period will almost overnight become of the utmost urgency and will clamor for instant attention. Already we have seen this take place on a minor scale in connection with North Africa and Italy. Of course, even after Germany has been licked Japan will remain to be disposed of, but in view of the overwhelming superiority of sea, air and land power that the United States, Great Britain and China will be able to concentrate against her, her fate will be sealed once Germany is defeated. We can be certain, therefore, that the downfall of Germany, which looms visibly closer, will precipitate in Europe many pressing problems of relief, economic reorganization, border limitations, punishment of war criminals, etc., and in the United States problems of finding jobs for displaced workers and returned soldiers, and of the partial re-conversion of industry, etc., will begin to assume real importance.

Should Nazi Germany collapse within the next several months many issues now loosely called post-war problems, foreign and domestic, will become key questions in the 1944 Presidential elections in the United States. But whether or not Germany is knocked out of the war before the elections, it is already certain from the favorable course of military events that by next fall, victory, if not actually won over Germany, will be so definite in

prospect that the general problems involved in organizing the peace will play a vital role in the elections. Indeed, already the so-called post-war problems are full of immediate political importance. The great mass of toilers are now wondering where they will find work when hostilities cease; the soldiers, so we are informed by many observers, have in the front of their thought the problem of getting jobs once the war has ended; the employers are everywhere busily planning to meet the economic shock of the war's end; the various political parties are concerning themselves with the question, and the Government—local, state and national—is paying major attention to the whole matter. The interest of these masses and organizations in post-war problems, particularly those of a domestic character, will increase as the months go by, as the Hitler war machine is plunged into deeper crisis, and as our national elections approach. That this present-day mass interest in post-war economic problems is not limited to the United States is now being dramatically illustrated by the rapid growth of the Commonwealth Federation in Canada, a growth caused very much because of the attention that body is devoting to such questions.

It is important that the trade unions, without in any way relaxing their present war activities, pay much closer attention to post-war problems than they have done heretofore. These matters are not only complicated in themselves, but also highly controversial politically. Hence labor must not be caught unprepared regarding them and must have a definite program if the trade unions fail to popularize their post-war program among the masses of workers, who are much concerned about these questions. They will look elsewhere for leadership. The AFL and CIO should tackle this problem in a united manner. The Communist Party also shares their heavy responsibility for giving a clear lead in the increasingly important question of post-war reconstruction.

Concern with post-war problems should not and must not interfere with the direct mobilization of the people for all-out war. There must be no lo-ped emphasis on the post-war, such as in the case with Social Democrats. The all-decisive task now is to win the war, and this the workers must keep ever clearly in the center of all their efforts. But the war has reached the stage where it is no longer possible to achieve the maximum mobilization of the masses for the present urgent war tasks unless, at the same time, proper attention is given to the ever more urgent questions of post-war economic reconstruction, especially those of a domestic character.

## Hull Sees Basic U. S.-Soviet Tie

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care. There were no secret agreements at Moscow, he repeated.

The fate of the nations conquered by Germany would be in the hands of their own peoples, he said, while Germany itself was a problem for the larger organization of nations. He stressed the need of unity within the United States on foreign policy and asserted that the reception of the Moscow agreements in this country indicated the time has come for a general movement toward the establishment of peace and a security on solid economic foundations.

Speaker of the House, Samuel Rayburn of Texas announced that Hull would address an open session of the House on Thursday at 2 P.M.

## To Report on Use of War Contract Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Report of a congressional investigation into charges that the War Department has been "wasting" public funds in settling war contracts will be made in the next few days, Rep. John J. Sparkman, D., Ala., announces today.

Head of a House Military Affairs subcommittee of four Democrats and four Republicans, Sparkman said the members watched War Department contracting officers and general accounting office auditors in action at Chicago and Detroit last week, and were "impressed."

## Appoint OPA Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles today announced the appointment of J. Ronald Atwater as price executive of the paper and paper products branch.

# Bares Inhuman Treatment of Prestes Has Endured Solitary Confinement for Seven Years

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The seven years of torturing imprisonment suffered by the great Brazilian anti-fascist, Luis Carlos Prestes, still continues—and continues in such a way that Prestes' lawyer, Sobral Pinto, has written a personal appeal to the new Brazilian Minister of Justice, Dr. Alexander Marcondes Filho.

Senor Pinto reveals that—except for two or three brief intervals of slight leniency—Prestes has been in solitary confinement for virtually the entire seven years.

Pinto's historic and unprecedented letter, written

ten June 1 of this year, has just come into our possession. In it, speaking directly and simply to the Minister of Justice, he charges:

"Since the beginning of your term of office, Dr. A. Marcondes Filho, the prison regime of Luis Carlos Prestes has grown worse every day."

Senor Pinto reminds the Justice that "our Penal Law does not admit that a prisoner be kept in isolation during the hours of the day for a period longer than three months, and does not allow that he be deprived of useful work."

Then he continues: "You know, Sir, that the condition in which Prestes has been kept for these seven years is precisely this: total isolation and utter idleness."

Appealing to the Minister of Justice in the only way he can conceive, after having virtually exhausted every known type of legal request, Prestes' lawyer calls on him in the name of Christianity, patriotism, simple decency.

"Luis Carlos Prestes is a fellow human being. He is a Brazilian. He is a son of God. For him also perished Jesus Christ. He is my brother and the brother of Your Excellency."

"We three have each been baptized. Why, then, do you allow that under your office there should be tortured this political opponent, who, under sufferings untold, is offering an example of fortitude

of character and soundness of conviction that cannot other than deeply affect even a most intrepid, unbending and indomitable adversary such as I myself am?"

"... I am ready for any personal meeting with Your Excellency, wherever and whenever you may judge it opportune to enlighten me on the monstrous torture the man I am defending lives under."

"Afraid of being called 'Communists,' men and authorities fail to take the initiative for, or sponsor, measures that, besides being humane, would above all be legal and just. Many who fear to risk personal advantage are shy about even feeling kind and generous."

## Serbs, Slovaks Here Support Moscow Pact

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—Important expressions of support for the Moscow agreements have come from spokesmen here for both the Serbs and the Slovaks in this country.

Slobodna Rec, Serbian language paper which has supported President Roosevelt and the war against the Axis,

said on Nov. 3 that the Moscow decisions meant immediate and full aid to the Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation "for the simple elementary reason that this is the only Army in Yugoslavia that is fighting the Nazis."

Indicative of the temper of Serb-Americans, Slobodna Rec not only denounced Gen. Mikhalovich for "collaborating with the enemy" but also took a crack at certain elements in the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, which up to the present has backed Mikhalovich tooth and nail.

"The Greater Serbia chauvinists in Belgrade, according to news dispatches from there, are not pleased by the Moscow decisions," the paper said. "The program of this chauvinist imperialist clique, whose main agent in Yugoslavia is Mikhalovich, calls for collaboration with the Nazis and quelling against the Liberation forces during the war and the establishment of a reactionary enslaving regime over the Serbian and non-Serbian nationalities in Yugoslavia after the war is over."

The paper emphasized that the central duty of American Serbs today is to join with American Croats and Slovenes to support the United South Slav Committee headed by the writer Louis Adamic.

Similarly, the Slovak Peoples Daily, mouthpiece of Slovak-American anti-fascists, editorially hailed the Moscow Conference on Nov. 5 and vowed support for its decisions.

Slovak anti-fascist here have the obstacle of an actual quelling regime in their homeland, the Tiso-Tuka crowd of collaborators with Hitler.

The Moscow agreements constitute "a guarantee of freedom for the Slovak people," the Slovak Peoples Daily said.

The paper went on to denounce in no uncertain terms the Slovak language papers in the United States which are sympathetic to the Tiso-Tuka regime. These papers have spread the tale in this country that the three foreign ministers Cordell Hull, Anthony Eden and W. L. Molotov—simply "sold Europe down the river" to Stalin.

"This slander was simply spreading Nazi propaganda among Slovak-Americans, and could only do harm to the United Nations and undermine confidence in the great Soviet democracy and in our own statesmen represented thus as traitors in human freedom," the paper declared.

"Slovak-Americans can have nothing whatsoever in common with the Hodza and Slovak League reactionaries who would like to save the quelling regime in Slovakia and use Slovakia as a weapon in the hands of American and British appeasers who are working hand-in-hand with the Polish pro-fascists against the people of Central Europe, including the Slovaks."

**Jehovah Witness Hearing Refused**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Fred Bennett, a Jehovah's Witness, today was denied a Supreme Court review of a suit in which he charged that a city ordinance of Dalton, Ga., deprived him of his constitutional rights of freedom of worship, speech and press.

Alberto Gilbert, and one of the "colonels" in the government, Juan Peron, to the Chilean newspaper, El Mercurio.

As reported in yesterday's Daily Worker, all three Argentine leaders reaffirmed their neutrality. They said that adherence to the Rio de Janeiro agreements of January, 1942, in which Argentina pledged to break relations with the Axis would be tantamount to the "imposition of an international order."

## Dictator Ramirez Threatens 'Iron Hand' in Argentina

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Gen. Pedro Ramirez, dictator of Argentina, was reported threatening "a firm iron hand to end the evil influence of disturbing elements" in Argentine life, according to the United Press yesterday.

Ramirez spoke to a group of agricultural workers at Junin, the report said. It comes after two indications of recent days that the Argentine governmental trend is steadily pro-Nazi, bitterly anti-American and prepared for open violence to achieve its end.

The other developments of recent days include, first, the statement on foreign policy, given by Ramirez, his foreign minister, Gen.

by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Ramirez customs police seized the posters, which showed a spear smashing a swastika, on the grounds that this was "Communist propaganda."

The posters were American property, of course, and the Argentine foreign ministry was forced to apologize.

But the anti-American and pro-Nazi character of the police action is symptomatic of the trend in Argentina. They reveal the futility of the United States hoping for any change from Argentina so long as the present clique remains in control.

Second, is the fact that our ambassador to Buenos Aires, Norman Armour, was compelled to protest last Friday against the seizure of some anti-Nazi posters distributed

## Still Held



Jesus Hernandez Tomas, former Minister of Health and Education in the Spanish Republican Cabinet.

of Premier Juan Negrin, is still held in the Immigration Detention Center at Seattle, Wash., because certain officials in the U. S. State Department refuse him the courtesy of a transit visa through this country to Mexico.

The Mexican Government invited him officially to come from the Soviet Union, where he had received refuge after the fall of Republican Spain to Hitler's pal Franco, to live in Mexico. However, since there is no direct wartime shipping service between the Soviet Union and Mexico, Sr. Hernandez must go through U. S. territory—or else "go back where he came from."

It's all up to the State Department, which has handled hundreds of similar cases—but of course we don't want to offend Franco, do we, by letting a Spanish anti-fascist actually travel on American trains?

## Gomel-Warsaw Rail Line Cut By Red Army

(Continued from Page 1)

Western Ukraine had entered the decisive stage, with the Germans in full retreat on the widening Kiev front.

The newspaper Pravda, commenting on the winter's first snow, warned the Germans that it "will soon become a shroud for Hitlerite Germany. . . . The day is approaching when not a single German will remain on Soviet land."

Moscow dispatches reported that along the entire front the Soviets were consolidating their positions and making final preparations for the winter onslaught which will liberate the remaining Soviet territory still in German hands.

Possibly hinting the approach of the winter offensive, the Leningrad Radio broadcast an appeal by the director of the Moscow-Leningrad railroad, Filambekov, to rail workers which said:

"We are on the eve of important events. It is of utmost necessity that you be prepared for action. Be ready to transport trains with troops and supplies to the fronts."

## OPA Okays Price Boost on Salami

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Retail cents-per-pound ceilings were fixed by the Office of Price Administration today on kosher medium and hard salami. Thereafter only soft salami was specifically priced. Under the new program, medium or hard kosher salami will cost 20 cents a pound more at retail than soft.

## Franco's Generals Urge Monarchy

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Practically all of General Francisco Franco's military leaders are involved in a movement to force the declaration of a Spanish monarchy, according to a report in yesterday's Times, which reveals clearly the extremely shaky position of the Caudillo and his Falangist party.

The report, based on testimony of recent travelers from Spain, comes via London and says that on Sept. 13, eight of the nine members of Franco's Supreme War Council urged that he "end Spain with a state regime which would reinforce the state with the unitary and traditional contributions and the prestige inherent in the monarchic form."

The generals have in mind the restoration of Don Juan, third son of the late Alfonso. Among the generals were all those who swore allegiance to Franco in 1936 and helped him gain power.

This recalls the monarchist appeal of last June 17, in which 25 leading members of the Spanish Cortes warned Franco that the end of the war would see terrific upheavals in Europe from which Spain could not be isolated. Its only chance, the appeal argued, lay in restoring the monarchy as a bulwark against a republican revolution.

The same travelers report to London that the opposition to Franco has grown immensely in recent weeks and consists not only of Bourbon monarchists, but also of a "strange mixture" of "republican masses, middle class Catholics, disgruntled landowners, big capitalists, smaller business men and a few young intellectuals."

In other words, this report confirms the national character of the resistance to Franco and the Spanish Falange. This was also admitted within Spain by the Falangist weekly, El Espanol in September, when it spoke of the "nationalists, monarchists, capitalists and Christian liberals" working in "some sort of half-baked alliance with the Reds," that is with all Republican parties including the Communists.

There was no indication in the London report of Franco's reaction to this petition. But it serves as a sign that the crisis within Spain is bound to break into the open any day.

## Fur Joint Council Meets Today

In preparation for the negotiation of a new contract, all Furriers Joint Council shop chairmen will meet today (Tuesday) at the union auditorium immediately after work.

The present agreement expires Feb. 15. Ben Gold, international union president, will participate in today's discussion. Later all executive boards and Joint Council delegates will hold special sessions on the same question and finalized proposals will be submitted to a general membership meeting Nov. 29 at Manhattan Center.

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## The Russian Losses Until Today Reach 10,000,000 Dead and Wounded

38,000,000

CIVILIANS—almost one-third of our population—have been evicted from their homes. The territories that have been desolated by the Nazis are as large as the entire U. S. east of the Mississippi. Today, the Red Army is driving the foe back on all fronts. Thousands of cities, towns, and villages have been recaptured by them.

In order to rebuild these torn cities which were left in shambles by the foe, and to rehabilitate the homeless civilians now returning to a year. Everything is shipped on Soviet boats under Soviet expense.

their desolated homes—clothing, medicine, and countless other materials are needed, to help these valiant people who are too busy fighting the enemy to be able to concern themselves with the basic necessities of life.

This concern, then, falls upon the shoulders of "Russian War Relief"—one of the twenty-six relief agencies within the National War Fund, which is now carrying out a broad campaign to collect \$17,000,000 in New York—under the motto, "all for one—once



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# Seabury Said PR Aids Democracy

## Tran-Auto Wreck Kills Four



Seven trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad's St. Louisian were derailed at Columbus, O., after the train struck an auto. Four persons were killed—the train's engineer and three women workers in the auto—and 500 passengers on the train were imperiled.

## Child Care on Pacific Coast Makes Headway

By Ann Rivington

The whole fight for child care in this country has got to center around the question of food, says Mary Michener, the determined, pretty little blonde who is CIO Child Care Representative for the Los Angeles War Area.

That sounds like a startling idea at first, but it makes sense. As Mrs. Michener explains, "Women in industry do two jobs. The one thing every working mother knows is that her kid has to eat three times a day, and she has got to do most of the work fixing those three meals in addition to her war job."

Mrs. Michener should know. For she was at the CIO National Convention, representing that part of America where the fight for child care has gotten further than any place else in the country.

### WOMANPOWER NEEDS

The Los Angeles area now has enough child care centers under the Lanham Act—nursery for tots under five and centers for youngsters of school age—to accommodate 18,700 children.

It's been a tough fight to get this much, but Mrs. Michener describes present accomplishments modestly as "just a beginning," since the War Manpower Commission admits that it's essential to get about half a million children in the area provided for in the tremendous womanpower needs of the factories are to be met.

Harking back to the question of food, Mrs. Michener explained that the CIO in Los Angeles actually tried out the issue on war plant mothers and proved its importance. "We put out leaflets in the plants," she said, asking mothers to check the meals they wanted their children to have. Whatever their shifts, all mothers checked two meals.

Even the mother who worked the straight day shift wanted two meals, she pointed out. "The average can't get her child out of bed, cook breakfast, wait for the poor kid to get through eating and get him off to the nursery fast enough to make it on time to her own work."

### LANHAM FUNDS

Money for Los Angeles care comes half from the Lanham Act funds, administered by the Federal Works Agency, and half from parents' fees. Centers are run by local boards of education, often in school buildings. Charges are often too high for working mothers to afford. Mrs. Michener told *The Worker*. They range all the way from \$6.90 down to \$2.40 a week. "And what they pay has nothing to do with what they get," Mrs. Michener said, "since the higher the fee the fewer children come and the more expensive the places are to run." That's an unsound financial basis and it's got to be changed down in Washington.

The alert young CIO leader from Los Angeles had other sensible ideas to contribute towards a national child care program.

She pointed out that the program for adolescents must be separated from that for children of grade school age.

"In a center for children from five to sixteen, naturally only the little kids come," she pointed out.

### YOUTH PROGRAM

So secondary school administrations must apply for funds to set up their own programs for youngsters over 12 years old.

Not that delinquency doesn't often develop among teen-age boys and girls left on their own without guidance. But talking about delinquency all the time conceals the real problem—the need for a decent win-the-war program of activity for youth.

"The junior and senior high schools should be open every evening with a program of recreation and war work. An employment service should be combined with this, so that kids will go out to work in their normal gang, and come back to school in a gang. Otherwise, they'll get scattered away from their own age group, and that, rather than the supposed temptations of 'high pay' the re-

## Corrects Abuses and Defects Of Our Traditional System

[The following article is from the foreword to "Proportional Representation, the Key to Democracy," by George H. Hallett, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Union. Judge Seabury's foreword is dated July 9, 1937.]

[The *Daily Worker* re-publishes the material with the permission of Mr. Hallett. We regard Judge Seabury's arguments as cogent today as when they were first written and believe them a fitting answer to the attack on P.R. by the Hearst press and the N. Y. Post.—Editor.]

By Samuel Seabury

The arguments advanced in it are unanswerable.

At the present time, when ruthless and tyrannical dictatorships have established themselves in foreign countries in defiance of the principle that the people should be accorded fair representation in their government, and dictators are aggressively proclaiming that democracy is a failure, it is more than ever incumbent upon those of us who believe in the democratic ideal to correct the defects and abuses which have grown up under our democratic system.

Many of these defects and abuses arise not from the fact that the people are allowed representation in a democracy, but on the contrary, from the fact that under our system of voting the people do not get the representation to which they are entitled. As long as each of the members of a legislature or council is elected by a plurality of the votes cast in a separate territorial subdivision, it is inevitable that large groups in the community will remain unrepresented by representatives of their choice.

This results from the fact that all the voters other than those who cast their ballots for the candidates who secured the plurality in that political subdivision—and, in the aggregate, they may be more numerous than those who voted for the successful candidate—have elected no one. Their ballots are as ineffective as if they had not voted at all.

Thus the territorial or district system under which members of the Board of Aldermen of New York City were formerly elected produced the most incongruous results. In one year, for example, Tammany secured sixty-four aldermen while the Republicans were accorded one, and other large numerical groups were denied any representation in that body, although Tammany polled only 65 per cent of the total vote cast for aldermen.

In one Aldermanic District in the Borough of Queens in a Democratic primary the choice of 5,410 voters was declared nominated, although 12,803 voters in that district in the same primary did not vote for that candidate. It was to such a system that the late President Garfield referred, when, as a member of Congress, he said:

"In my judgment, it is the weakest point in the theory of representative government as now organized."

Proportional Representation, the Key to Democracy, by George H. Hallett, Jr., The National Home Library Foundation, Washington, 1937.

## Westinghouse Employees Win Increased Rest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Increased vacations for 100,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co. will go into effect as a result of a unanimous approval by the War Labor Board of a plan submitted by the company and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

The former plan based the length of vacations on the number of 40-hour weeks worked by employees. This time the basis will be the number of hours actually worked. The basis will be more proportional since the workers put in eight hours a week longer. The plan goes into effect Jan. 1, the board announced.

## Philadelphia GOP Lets Smith Speak

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Gerald L. K. Smith, notorious pro-fascist, made his first Philadelphia speech in the Hotel Bellevue Statford last Friday night before some 500 Coughlinite, KKK, America First, and other assorted followers, mostly women, with several clergymen in attendance.

Exposure by the *Daily Worker* of the secret meeting resulted in a veritable avalanche of protests from individuals and organizations representing hundreds of thousands of Philadelphians from all walks of life, extending from the CIO Industrial Union Council, and a number of AFL unions, through church, civic, educational, professional and fraternal bodies, and including many industrialists and business organizations.

Newspaper representatives were admitted, although others were still required to show the special invitations. F. B. I. and police representatives also attended and took notes. Pressure on the hotel management not to allow the premises to be used was so great that at the last moment it required and obtained a police permit for the meeting, a most unusual step as no permits are necessary for private meetings. However, the Republican City Administration obliged by issuing the permit, and thus accepted responsibility for authorizing the fascist meeting.

ATTACKS WAR EFFORT  
Chairman Catherine V. Brown, of the Crusading Mothers of Pennsylvania, the anti-Semitic and fascist outfit which, with its so-called "Blue Star Mothers" sponsored the Smith appearance, said in a prepared address:

"We will bear the stigma of being called fascists as a badge of honor." She added: "If this be treason make the most of it."

Mrs. Brown attacked conscription. She said it was unnecessary, destructive of American democracy and suicidal. Rationing, she said,

and administered, that a large portion of the voting people are permanently disfranchised."

Proportional representation would do much to remedy this vital defect in our so-called democratic regime. The abuses incident to our system come largely from the fact, not that it is too democratic, but that it is not democratic enough. Although it gives suffrage to all citizens, it fails to give effect to the votes cast by a large body of them, and, in consequence, does not insure fair representation to all the voters.

It is of primary importance that this defect be remedied. With its remedy many of the abuses which exist, and which are often incorrectly regarded as inherent in democracy, would be removed. Proportional representation would do much to bring about the desired result.

Under P.R. as used in New York City the quota sufficient to elect a representative is fixed by law—75,000 in this case—but the number of seats is determined, not by law, but by the number of quota polled each time. Thus P.R. accomplishes its own reappointment and removes that important question from the decision of legislators who often allow political considerations to dictate their conclusions.

P.R. does away with the gerrymandering of districts. It breaks the monopoly of the party machine by recognizing the political rights of the voters in proportion to their numbers. It secures independence of choice to every individual voter, emancipates him from being required to vote for the candidate of one of two political machines, and thus relieves him from the frequent necessity of making a choice between two evils.

It accords representation to minority groups, but accords larger representation to more numerous groups. It allows full opportunity for political parties to function, but it does not permit the plurality party to deny representation to other groups in proportion to their number. It insures the equitable division of political power.

As far as the voter is concerned, P.R. is simplicity itself. It requires of the elector no more than that he shall indicate his favorite candidate in the order of his preference by putting numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, etc.—alongside their names on the ballot. Irrespective of the number of preference the voter may express, his vote is counted for but a single candidate—the candidate being the first of the voter's successive preferences who has not already been credited with enough votes to elect him or defeated because he has too few. In this way, P.R. prevents the wasting votes and gives effect to every vote to which it is possible to give effect.

P.R. permits a candidate to stand for definite principles, with the assurance that if they find favor with a group sufficiently large to constitute the quota he will be elected. He is relieved of the necessity of straddling issues, or attempting the impossible task of trying to please everybody. Moreover, P.R. precludes the political machine from gaining an advantage by nominating candidates for whom they do not intend to vote, but who, they cause to be nominated for the sole purpose of bringing about a division of the vote.

I have specified but a few of the manifold advantages of P.R.

## New Draft Deferment for Seamen

A new streamlined procedure of draft deferment for seamen goes into effect today, the War Shipping Administration announced.

The operation of the new plan has been so arranged that it will chiefly revolve around the central office of the Recruitment and Manning Office of the WSA at Washington. All the seamen have to do is fill out a form which goes to the Washington office, whence information of the seamen's status is forwarded to the local draft boards.

Each seaman on shore leave retains a stub from a form retained by the ship's master showing when he is scheduled to ship again. Shore leave is calculated on the basis of two days for every seven days aboard ship with a minimum of four days and maximum of 30 days. Seamen seeking extension of shore leave must apply to the local RMO office.

Reasons for increased shore leave include serious illness or other hardships in the family, or training in upgrading course or enrollment in officer training schools.

In no case, under the new procedure, will it be necessary to refer questions to local draft boards or Selective Service headquarters.

## Mines Won't Be Returned Until Pact Is Signed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes emphasized today that the government-operated coal mines will not be restored to private control until the operators have signed a wage agreement with the United Mine Workers.

"If the operators were to negotiate a contract with the mine workers and the repetition of the work stoppages was thus rendered improbable, it would seem clear that the government could immediately turn back the mines," he told a conference of 29 bituminous and anthracite operators.

He said that he would not again subject the nation to a possible 1937 general coal strike by prematurely returning the properties. The first period of government control was terminated before any contract was signed and it led to the fourth major walkout.

The Connally-Smith anti-strike law stipulates that government-seized industries must be returned to private operation within 60 days after normal production efficiency is resumed. Retention of control by Ickes presumably would be based on the assumption that normal output could not be obtained under private operators without a contract.

Ickes stressed that he has never favored nationalization of the pits and added that "when I joyfully put them back in your laps I hope they will stay put." The sooner a private agreement is negotiated and the mines are returned to private ownership "the sooner you will make happier men of yourselves and of me."

He promised full assistance to the operators in their efforts to win OPA price adjustments to compensate for higher production costs resulting from the terms of the present government contract, under which the miners are working.

Ickes told the operators that lost production as result of strikes necessitated super-human efforts to attain the 1943 goal of 600,000,000 tons. Next year the country will need from 620,000,000 to 640,000,000 and operators and miners will have to work more vigorously than ever, he added.

## United Labor Spurs Drive on Wage Relief

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15 (FP).—All labor in the aircraft industry—AFL, CIO and unaffiliated—already united here in efforts to get wage relief from the National War Labor Board, jointly called upon their more than half-million members for a real drive to awaken the board to its obligations to Pacific coast aircraft workers.

The united call to action followed refusal by seven major California aircraft companies to join in a joint union-management request for a review of wage classifications in the industry. At the same time, membership action was urged to ward off danger that thousands of workers would be frozen to wage rates from 10c to 30c an hour lower than those to which they are entitled even without upward revisions of present WLB classifications.

The wage freeze threat—endangering the already manpower-short industry with further loss of workers to shipyards where wages are higher—came as the WLB threatened to dissolve the West Coast Aircraft Committee. The committee, charged with re-evaluating jobs of workers, has already brought some relief to the underpaid airplane employes.

Unions joining in the campaign are the United Auto Workers (CIO), the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the United Aircraft Welders (unaffiliated). CIO members on the committee are en route to Washington with volumes of proof to show why it should be continued.

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# Labor-Endorsed Slate Sweeps Jamestown Poll

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—In one of the biggest election victories in the history of this upstate New York town the entire labor-endorsed Progressive Party ticket was swept into office here last week.

Mayor Samuel A. Stroth was re-elected by a majority of 8,500 over his opponent, Harry W. Burgeson, and all of the men endorsed by organized labor were overwhelmingly elected. Burgeson, who ran on the People's Party ticket had the backing of the old guard Republicans as well as the reactionaries in the Democratic Party.

The highest vote ever cast for a councilman in this city went to President Andrew P. Anderson of the Dahlstrom Local 307, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, who polled 7,531 votes for councilman-at-large. In all, six councilmen-at-large, six ward councilmen and six county supervisors were elected.

Estimating the success of labor and the progressives in the election.

## Child Labor Increases Here

(By United Press)

Child labor increased in New York and New Jersey during the past four months, Mary Shotwell, associate child labor consultant of the U. S. Department of Labor, said in a statement yesterday.

Miss Shotwell said that during the past four months 111 minors under 16 years of age had been found illegally employed in New York and New Jersey. Canning, packing and apparel industries, she said, are responsible for the largest number of violators.

She stressed that he has never favored nationalization of the pits and added that "when I joyfully put them back in your laps I hope they will stay put." The sooner a private agreement is negotiated and the mines are returned to private ownership "the sooner you will make happier men of yourselves and of me."

He promised full assistance to the operators in their efforts to win OPA price adjustments to compensate for higher production costs resulting from the terms of the present government contract, under which the miners are working.

Ickes told the operators that lost production as result of strikes necessitated super-human efforts to attain the 1943 goal of 600,000,000 tons. Next year the country will need from 620,000,000 to 640,000,000 and operators and miners will have to work more vigorously than ever, he added.

Unions joining in the campaign are the United Auto Workers (CIO), the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the United Aircraft Welders (unaffiliated). CIO members on the committee are en route to Washington with volumes of proof to show why it should be continued.

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"The speedy victory of the United Nations over our fascist enemies and the equipment of the home front for total victory in the war and the peace to follow are among the outstanding planks of the administration program," an editorial in the recent issue of the *Tri-County Herald* said. "The people are fully behind it. All other problems and issues are secondary and assume importance only in the light of the former."

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## Union Lookout

City Councilman election results started a string of celebrations in New York shops. Unionists, who worked harder in this campaign than ever before in history, threw their hats in the air when they heard that most candidates they supported were elected. If a jubilation-meter were employed, probably the Ladies Garment Workers Committee for Election of Win-the-War Candidates would be found to register No. 1. Seeing the election as a way of registering repudiation of the disruptive policies of David Dubinsky, International Ladies Garment Workers Union president, they went straight from their machines to canvassing. As soon as results were known, Arnold Ames, committee chairman, sent congratulatory letters to winners Benjamin Davis, Jr., Peter V. Cacchione, Stanley M. Isaacs, Genevieve B. Earle, and Michael J. Quill.

Organized labor has done a great deal to cement relations between soldiers of production and the men and women in the armed services. But one field that's calling for attention is the hospitals where soldiers, returned from service overseas, are having their wounds treated. Adoption of wards and their provision with reading matter, games and other material, is a project which will help build morale among our wounded heroes and strengthen relations with the trade unions. . . . Canteens are proving to be a top-of-the-list activity both for unionists and soldiers. . . . The center operated by Ford Instrument Local 425, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, called forth so many volunteers among women workers that jobs had to be rationed out at the rate of one night of service every four months.

John Vafades, leader of Furriers Local 70, took over as manager of the Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks Union when Leon Strauss of the fur floor boys was called to the Army a few months back. Now Vafades himself has been called to armed service. A farewell party for him was held last week.

The Army-Navy E has become so common as an award for excellence in production that some of its capacity to spur new efforts is being dulled. But CIO unionists, employed at the Richter shop in Queens, found a new way to use it to spur more efficient output. When they heard that authorities were going to present it to their plant, they protested. The workers deserve it, they said, but management's inefficient methods, lack of proper scheduling and other irregularities made them feel it would better be held up, pending improvements. The "E" was not awarded and the union utilized the situation to attempt to convince management to mend its ways. The union involved is Local 1227, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

AFL metal trades workers at Marinship Corp. in Sausalito are strengthening allied labor unity in a new way that might well command attention from other unions. Artists as well as shipbuilding workers, they put on display in a San Francisco museum more than 100 paintings, drawings and ceramics they had produced. Now the whole exhibit is being shipped to the Soviet Union for display. The Bureau of Cultural Relations of the USSR cabled the consul general in San Francisco accepting the entire show. This is the first war plant exhibit in the U. S. and the first exhibit of any kind to go from the Pacific Coast to Russia.

Workers at Kings County Lighting Co. are \$30,000 richer as a result of a retroactive pay increase won for them by Local 251 of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, CIO. The award came through the War Labor Board. Of the \$30,000, 200 clerical workers receive \$20,000 and the rest is divided among production workers.

The new War Labor Board ruling denying board services to all except those certified as collective bargaining agents is bringing new wrinkles to the brows of union organizers. Formerly, it was possible for unions to win grievance machinery in the course of organization, thus introducing a measure of stabilization into non-union or only partly union shops even before a National Labor Relations Board poll. The present ruling not only makes this harder to accomplish but it closes WLB doors to unions operating in states without "baby Wagner Acts" in industries not engaged in inter-state commerce.

Continued pressure from organized labor is credited with having caused the establishment on a continuing basis of a Child Care Center in Cumberland, Md. A committee, set up by the Western Maryland Labor Conference, worked two years to get the center established, then furnished the support that kept it going when authorities were considering closing it down. The center has plans for operating on a round-the-clock basis when suitable night quarters are located.

## WHAT'S ON

**Tonight**  
Manhattan  
"SOVIET UNION and the World Commerce," lecture by Dr. W. Schinck, Wednesday, Nov. 17 at 8:30 P.M. at Russian-American Club for Victory, 201 W. 72nd St. Adm. 50c.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
PHILADELPHIA: HEAR SAM ADAMS DANCY speak on "The Results of the Elections," Friday, Nov. 19, 7:30 P.M. Correct address: Commodore Hotel, 312 So. Broad St.

## SCHOOL REGISTRATION

MANDOLIN CLASS for beginners, children, adults open soon. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, non-profit organization. Famous teacher, M. Kahan. Instruction free to members. Membership dues \$3c weekly. Apply by mail: 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. No applications accepted after class opens.

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- 4—Friday, December 10th: LENIN IN OCTOBER V. J. JEROME will be the commentator
- 5—Friday, December 17th: LENIN IN 1918 SAM DON will be the commentator
- 6—Thursday, December 23rd: THE SHOROS JOSEPH STAROBIN will be the commentator
- 7—Thursday, December 30th: ROAD TO LIFE Commentator to be announced
- 8—Friday, January 7th: COUNTRY BRIDE LOUIS BUDENZ will be the commentator
- 9—Friday, January 14th: GREAT CITIZEN A. B. MAGIL will be the commentator
- 10—Friday, January 21st: SONG OF YOUTH and ARMENIAN ART ABRAHAM CHAPMAN will be the commentator
- 11—Friday, January 28th: TANYA Commentator to be announced
- 12—Friday, February 4th: SOVIET FRONTIERS ON THE DANUBE; SOVIET LITHUANIA; LATEST WAR FILM JAMES S. ALLEN will be the commentator

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# White Collar Unions Assail 'Times'

## Hartford Union Hails Allied Pacts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Nov. 15.—A resolution hailing the decisions of the Moscow conference and pledging to support them has been adopted by Amalgamated Local 281 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 2,000 war workers.

The union sent its declaration, which also called for unity behind President Roosevelt, to State CIO President John J. Driscoll for action by the state body.

## Furriers Union Draws Lessons From Elections

More laborites could have been elected in the city elections if the American Labor Party had been united, the Furriers Joint Council said today in a leaflet distributed among the members of affiliated unions.

The handbill, signed by Irving Potash, Council manager, and Joseph Winogradsky, assistant, hails the results of the city councilmanic poll as a blow to reactionary forces in the major parties and comments:

"More candidates of the American Labor Party could have been elected if the ALP leadership had not been obstructing unity and had accepted Sidney Hillman's proposal for broadening the trade union base of a united American Labor Party. This lesson the workers of New York will also learn."

The Council interprets results of New York City elections as evidence that voters "do not tolerate labor baiters, red baiters, Negro baiters and dispensers of anti-Semitism and race discrimination."

"The people of New York City have demonstrated that they want unity of all constructive forces, of all political beliefs and affiliations in support of our Commander-in-Chief, in support of the war effort and in support of constructive and progressive legislation."

Potash and Winogradsky explain to the furriers that Lieut. Gen. William Haskell, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, lost out to Sen. Joe R. Hanley, Republican, because James A. Farley, Democratic leader, "was more interested in discrediting President Roosevelt than in electing Haskell" and because "labor in New York State depends too much on the reactionary Democratic machine instead of developing an independent campaign for Haskell."

## ALP Calls Labor Health Parley

Prominent medical men, labor and political leaders of New York City will participate in the War-time Conference on Labor Health Security which takes place Friday, Nov. 19, in the Hotel McAlpin.

The conference is sponsored by the Health Council of the American Labor Party and will hear representatives of medicine from the Soviet Union, China and England, in addition to a number of outstanding Americans.

The conference marks a new step in the fight for American health security. The American Labor Party in Manhattan, led by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, ALP chairman, and Eugene P. Connelly, secretary, has taken pioneer steps to bring this all-important subject to the public attention.

## The COMMUNIST

NOVEMBER CONTENTS  
On the 26th Anniversary of the Soviet Power and the 10th Anniversary of Soviet-American Relations . . . . . Earl Browder

On the Eve of the Moscow Conference—The Glorious Victories of the Red Army . . . . . Dmitri Manuilsky  
Twenty-Six Years of Struggle and Glory . . . . . Israel Amter  
International Labor Moving Toward Unity . . . . . Rose Wortis  
The Time Factor in Coalition Warfare . . . . . Col. M. Tolchenov  
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Problems of War Manpower . . . . . George Morris  
Problems of Labor in Massachusetts . . . . . Fanny Hartman  
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P.O. Box 148, Station D (832 Broadway), New York, N. Y.

## Supreme Court To Hear Alabama Portal Pay Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. (UP).—

The Supreme Court today agreed to hear a case involving the payment of "portal-to-portal" travel time wages to approximately 6,000 Alabama iron miners—a decision which may have a bearing on the travel time issue in the coal industry.

Seeking declaratory judgments which would free them from any obligations insofar as travel time is concerned, three Alabama mining companies appealed from a March 16, 1943, ruling of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which granted the miners payment for travel time.

Main question in the dispute is whether or not the work "work-week" as used in the Fair Labor Standards act of 1938 was meant to cover the time spent by the miners in traveling to and from work in the mines.

In a modified opinion, the Appeals Court upheld an Alabama Federal Court's interpretation of the act which found that the "work-week" provision meant all time spent underground, except for a lunch period.

The companies-Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. and Republic Steel Corp. contended that this interpretation was contrary to the purpose of the act and the real intent of the act was to provide better working conditions.

The companies operate 13 iron-ore mines and a number of captive coal mines.

## Patrolman Kills Negro Youth

Darl Glasford, Negro youth of 25 W. 99th St., was shot and killed by Patrolman Mario Biaggi at about 11:05 Sunday night in the vicinity of the 24th precinct station, 134 W. 100th St., after Glasford allegedly had "lunged at" the patrolman with an ice pick.

The youth was with friends in a restaurant and bar at 805 Columbus Ave., when Biaggi, in civilian clothes, entered and arrested him for "felonious assault" committed the night before. Glasford, Saturday night, allegedly threw two milk bottles from a roof at Biaggi.

Friends of the 19-year-old boy, who asked that their names be withheld, raised questions about the police story. They wanted to know why the police had not discovered the "ice pick" until the prisoner "lunged at" Patrolman Biaggi "in front of the police station." Asserting that Glasford was arrested at 10 P. M. and not at 11, as the police said, neighbors of the youth gave it as their opinion that after he passed between the time of the arrest and the shooting, instead of only five minutes.

## Senate Group Okays Voting in Armed Services

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UP).—

The Senate elections committee today approved, 12 to 2, a bill to provide for air mail voting in national elections by members of the armed services overseas. Sens. Theodore Francis Green, D. R. I., and Scott W. Lucas, D. Ill., the authors, said they would seek early passage in both houses so the bill can be operative in plenty of time for next year's presidential election.

"The first responsibility of Party membership is that each one of us has to systematically improve his own mind. Each of us has the duty to educate himself and his co-workers at the same time in the whole process of the political struggle which is our everyday business."

—EARL BROWDER.

## U. S. Rangers Up a Hill in Italy



American Rangers, the spearheads of advancing American forces in Italy, move up a hill of a bombed Italian town. Note the shell-riddled houses in the background and on the left. The Yank fighters are so deployed as not to make a good target.

## Delegations Back Anti-Bias Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

partments' assertion that it would be difficult to enforce such legislation. Perlman pointed out how much more difficult it was to determine obscene material which the Department has been investigating for five weeks in the case of Esquire magazine.

Referring to existing legislation which prohibits false and libelous statements on the outside of envelopes, Perlman declared "if Congress can prohibit the mails to false and defamatory material on the outside, certainly it has the right to do so on inside material."

Milton Kennitz, in behalf of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, pointed out that the 27 persons indicted for sedition in the Summer of 1942 are still sending out their scurrilous material through the mails.

He quoted from a book mailed by the notorious Elizabeth Dilling as late as Nov. 10 in which she stated that President Roosevelt was fighting the war because of his "racial" background.

Howard Mooney, representing the Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi District of Mines, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, made it plain that this legislation was of importance to the Negro people since it would stop material of the type the white supremacy league has been sending out in the South threatening the lives of Negroes.

"Our white and Negro members work side by side to mine and smelt the materials needed to supply our boys in the front lines," Mooney declared and added this type of propaganda is causing disunity which is "harmful to our total war effort."

Another impassioned plea in behalf of the Negro people was made by Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee who pointed to the importance of passage of such legislation to "the peoples of Africa, the West Indies, and Latin America."

Among the score of other witnesses who presented documentary proof of seditious materials sent through the mail and the disunity it is causing and urged a favorable report on the Lynch-Dickstein bills were:

Robert A. Rivkin from Connecticut; Dr. P. Birkhead of the Friends of Democracy, Max Perlow of the Jewish Peoples Committee; Louis Weinstein of the AFL Painters; Rabbi Jonah E. Caplin; and a number of representatives of the International Workers Order and the CIO Community Councils.

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EL CHILENO  
MARIA DEL CARMEN GOMEZ  
and Other GUEST STARS  
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NOTE—LOWELL CHAMBERLAIN, editor of the NYU union paper "The Pilot," sees the affair as a blow against Franco and urges all women to attend the Fiesta.  
Admission: Unity for Victory Committee. Proceeds to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

## 'Firsters' Halt Output Of Leggings for Attu

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 15. — While American forces stationed at Alaska and Aleutians are awaiting delivery mukluks (leather leggings) goon squads here with America Firsters and Coughlinites as ringleaders were today still blocking their production.

A so-called strike called by a clique that left the CIO to form an anti-CIO "independent" organization, has kept a dozen plants employing some 900 workers, idle for eight days. A large section of the workers, members of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Local 21, have tried to resume work, but squads of terrorists who have beaten up workers have intimidated many.

After complaints showed that the disruptive squads broke more than 100 plant windows, police at long last moved today to obtain reinforcements from Beverly and Salem.

## COUGHLINITE SCHEME

The "strike" headed by James Harrington, a lawyer who was leader in the America First movement here, was called despite an order by the War Labor Board and a court decision. The strike was continued despite an appeal from Army representatives here for the sorely needed mukluks which must reach our forces before the weather gets colder.

The WLB declared that it will not act on a dispute involving discharge of two men on order of the CIO local because they lost their good standing status, unless work is resumed.

Attempts by the disruptive group to sow confusion over the right of the CIO local to hold the contract as well as upon disposition of its properties, were completely refuted in a court ruling several days before the strike was called.

Leaders of Local 21 said that the great majority of the 3,000 leather workers remain at work. They expressed confidence that the strikers will soon be whittled down to the few leaders whose Coughlinite and America First connections are well known here.

Boston and local papers have for some time been promising a "split" in the Fur and Leather union. The dismissal of the two men, in accordance with the union's contract, was seized upon by the opposition clique to stage the walkout.

## Britain Presses Registration of French on Lebanon

CAIRO, Nov. 15 (UP).—Great Britain has demanded that the French National Committee and the Lebanon independence crisis in the interest of the Allied strategic position in the Middle East, it was made known today.

The implication behind the demand was that if France could not solve the crisis, Britain would. Richard G. Casey, Minister of the State in the British War Cabinet resident here, saw Gen. Georges Catroux, French Committee Minister of State for Native Affairs, this morning as Catroux prepared to fly to Lebanon to take charge.

It was believed here that one of Catroux's first acts might be to recommend dismissal of Jean Helou, French High Commissioner at Beyrouth.

The American Consulate General at Beyrouth had checked hospitals and found that five persons had been killed and 40 wounded in street fighting at Beyrouth. An official estimate was made here that 10 to 12 had been killed and about 140 wounded in all Lebanon.

## IWO Head in Radio Talks

William Weiner, president of the International Workers Order, who recently returned to active duty after several years' illness will mark his return with a series of two successive radio speeches on Friday evenings, Nov. 19 and 26—from 9:30 to 9:45 P.M. on "Jewish Culture and the War."

Both broadcasts are being made in connection with the \$30,000 cultural campaign of the Jewish-American Section of the IWO. All lodges of the IWO will have radios at their meetings both evenings and the speeches will be made the high-point of the evenings' programs.

## Nazi Meeting in Riga Blasted

(By United Press)

The Berlin Radio said Monday that a bomb exploded in a public square in Riga, Latvia, Friday night shortly before a Nazi-sponsored demonstration against the Soviet Union. Three persons were said to have been killed and two injured.

## Brand Move by Paper as Attempt To Split Labor

White collar unions in the New York area yesterday reacted swiftly to New York Times attempts to pit unorganized workers in office, professional and technical fields against unionized industrial workers.

The United Office & Professional Workers; State, County and Municipal Workers; the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; and the United Federal Workers, all CIO, each issued statements refuting Times articles Sunday and Monday attributing the plight of non-industrial workers to the gains made by organized labor for members employed in production.

The Times' material, coming at a time when a crisis exists nationally on the wage question and all labor seeks revision in the Little Steel formula, is "suspect," a statement from the United Office & Professional Workers, declared.

"The plight of the white collar workers is genuine," this statement said. "Our union recognized this long since and months ago put forward a program offering relief. That the Times now suddenly discovers this condition just as labor presses for revision of the Little Steel formula is certainly something less than a coincidence. We think the aim of the Times article is exactly to offset this drive."

## CONGRESSIONAL SABOTAGE

They branded the Times' material as an "attempt to divide non-industrial workers from the rest of the labor movement" an act which they said "can only weaken national unity in the war effort" and "play into the hands of the very same forces responsible for the wage crisis."

Henry T. Wenning, national secretary-treasurer of the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, characterized the Times articles as the "epitome of hypocrisy." He said their aim was "disruption of national unity."

"But our union has for months pointed out the plight of local government employees," he said. "The fact is that they were 25 per cent behind other workers in pay schedules since 1939 and the New York Times never lifted a finger to help them narrow the gap."

"To the extent that the field was organized, we were able to bring some improvement into this situation and the Times, unwillingly but nevertheless clearly, brings out the benefits of organization, something the unions have been teaching for years. In the past two years, for example, our union won for 300,000 workers \$75,000,000 in increases, and many non-members benefited precisely because our organization led the fight."

## DISRUPTION THE AIM

Henry Lieberman, president of the National Council of United Federal Workers, sent a sharp letter direct to the Times. He charged that the purpose of the articles was "to get the organized against the unorganized workers and to lay the blame for the failure of white collar workers to obtain wage increases upon organized labor."

What the Times really desires, Lieberman declared, "is no increases at all either for organized or unorganized workers."

Certainly the conditions of organized labor are better than the conditions of unorganized workers," he said. "That is the great lesson that the trade union movement has always taught to teach. And if the Times were interested in presenting the truth without distortion, it would point out that the cost of living would be far higher than it is at present were it not for the efforts of organized labor. It would show that many of the unorganized who have been given wage increases were given them because their employers feared that their workers would follow the example of millions of trade unionists and get organized."

Lewis Alan Berne, president of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, condemned the Times articles as attempts to disrupt national unity. Acute wage problems prevail in the technical fields, quite obviously worse among the unorganized than the organized, but their solution rests with national stabilization and unity with all labor, Berne said.

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# WORKER SPORTS

## THE LOWDOWN

### NOW Do You Believe Luckman Is the Greatest Gridder Ever?

NAT LOW

When the members of a professional football team present a teammate with a gift of a thousand dollars then you can be assured that said teammate is possessed of extraordinary talents, which, in the case of Sid Luckman, is a rank understatement.

On Sunday the Bears gave Brooklyn's most celebrated athlete a gift of a \$1,000 bond. Despite the fact his memory is atrocious I would venture to say this is the first time in many years that any athlete has been so honored by his teammates.

On the same day, Sunday, Luckman went out on the grid and did what no other football player in all professional history has ever done—namely, throw seven passes for touchdowns against a pro team.

By now you have already read all about that historic afternoon which saw the Bears trample the Giants underfoot by a score of 56-7 before an immense crowd of 56,000 people at the Polo Grounds.

But one salient fact is worth repeating. That is, that Luckman threw his scoring passes to no less than five men. The little fact is all important for it brings into much sharper focus the amazing talent of this man who has made of the T formation a devastating, terrific, unstoppable thing.

Had the Bears possessed one great pass receiving end like Don Hutson, for instance, then one would have some basis for saying that Luckman, while extremely talented, was not an all time great.

But the fact that Luckman completed his passes to five different men, each with an individual catching technique, is alone the answer to any questions you may have had on the subject.

I never saw Benny Friedman, except during City College drills when he was the Beaver coach, and I never saw Gus Dorais, and I never saw TCU's little Dave O'Brien, but it is not difficult to say that Luckman is by far the best of them all. Yes, better than Washington's marvelous Sammy Baugh who is one of the all-time greats himself.

On Saturday, before the Giant game, we said that Luckman was the greatest. Sunday's incredible performance only served to support our contention.

Luckman set his seven-touchdown record against a leading major league football team. There are records and there are records, but when one sets such a mark against a team like the Steve Owen's Giants then it is something for the books and there'll be plenty of books written about this unassuming dark-haired Jewish boy from Brooklyn who heaved his first football while dodging trolley cars and autos in the streets of his native Flatbush.

And just to add emphasis to Luckman's feat, let it be said that as a mastermind he is tops. His quarterbacking is far and away the best football has ever seen. In the split second separating the taking of the ball from center and the breaking of the play from the T formation, Luckman does a magnificent job. It is his task to create a "blind spot" so that the opposition cannot see which way the play is breaking. Luckman creates this blind spot as no other quarterback has ever done. He feints this way and that, moving his arms, legs and shoulders in a manner which bewilders the charging enemy linemen so that they are a safe distance away from the Bear runner who is to eventually take the ball and leg it downfield.

Sid specializes in the long pass and on Sunday he threw many short passes, too. In fact he tossed 30 passes in all and only seven times were they unsuccessful. On 23 attempts the pigskin settled snugly into the hands of receivers. Seven times the receivers either were already past the goal line or went over the goal a short time after catching the pass.

The Giants, one of the best grounded defensive teams in football, were completely demoralized by what took place. Towards the end of the game they were so clearly confused that once Mel Hein, the venerable center, found himself with a ball that was supposed to have been given to a Giant back. Needless to say Mel was promptly bashed to the turf before he could lumber an inch nearer the Bears' goal line.

As Tom Meany of PM pointed out yesterday, the T didn't beat the Giants Sunday—Luckman did. The T itself cannot beat anything or anybody. But given a Luckman to throw the T and to throw passes in the bargain and you have a simply unstoppable combine, which is what these Bears have been since 1941 when Luckman took over for George Halas.

It'll be a very long time before any such things as what happened at the Polo Grounds on Sunday will be repeated. It may be that football will never again witness anything like it. A Luckman, like a Joe Louis, a Babe Ruth or a Gunder Hagen, does not stroll down the sports highway every day or every generation.

They come at rare intervals and maybe the next interval is a long way off.

## Short Shots & Quick Comments

By Phil Gordon

A strongly worded declaration that the continuation of professional baseball next season is necessary for its morale building and financial contributions to the war effort was made yesterday by Senator Scott Lucas in a speech prepared for the Senate.

Reporting that this "great American institution" has boosted the morale of the men on the fighting fronts and the civilians on the home front, in addition to rendering great financial support for the war services, the Illinois Democrat, who himself played pro ball for three years, remarked that the manpower required to maintain the game is only "an infinitesimal part of the manpower of the nation."

To this, he added, that many players work in war plants during the offseason, thereby contributing "doubly" to the war effort.

"Those connected with the management of professional baseball have demonstrated a highly patriotic purpose in this great emergency. The record made since Pearl Harbor by the owners, managers and players is one of which every American should be proud," asserted Lucas.

The Senator, maintaining that baseball has done more for the physical developments of American youth than any other single sport, advocated the elimination of all sports during war-time as a "hopeless minority."

Senator Lucas included two interesting side-lights in his discourse. First, that our British and Russian allies still maintain sports, which are attended by huge crowds. Secondly, "it is also interesting to note that the Japanese dropped baseball because it is an American game—another reason

for us to keep it going."

Here's a tip which we proffer to the winless, tieless New York Rangers with the kindest of intentions, in the hope that they accept it with the same graciousness: why doesn't Les Patrick assign four other men to stand side by side with Ken McAuley in front of the nets, leaving the sixth man on the offense. In this manner, the opposition will be unable to shove the puck into the nets, while the Rangers might possibly do so.

The worst that can happen, under these circumstances, is a tie game—which is much more than they have accomplished thus far in their past seven games. In short, their defense is the worst that we have seen in many years and must improve quickly if the Rangers have any intentions of not falling through the bottom of the league.

There's no doubt about Sid Luckman being the greatest football player, especially after his Sunday exhibition against the Giants, but he was NOT the first one to break Sammy Baugh's record of pitching six touchdowns passes in one game. That honor belongs to Glenn Dobbs, former Tulsa All-American, now playing for Randolph Field, who hurled seven of them—same as Sid—for his service team to beat the Wake Island Marines, 35-14. He accomplished this on Saturday, twenty-four hours before Sid.

The Halfway High School Wolves, Halfway, Oregon, are extremely football conscious. Not only have they lost only one game in the past seven years, but of their entire 26 male registration 25 are on the squad and the 26th is the team's manager.

It never happened before but the University of Southern California was nominated for the Rose Bowl just one day after it had



SID LUCKMAN

## Beau Out to Win Back Title From Bob

(FEW HAVE EVER DONE IT)

Boxing history lists few instances of fighters regaining the title from the same man to whom they lost it. Taking every ring division into consideration, there have been fewer than a dozen such cases.

But that is the job which Sidney (Beau) Jack Walker, Augusta, Ga., lightweight, has set for himself in meeting Bob Montgomery, of Philadelphia, in a fifteen-round title match at Madison Square Garden on Friday night. Montgomery won the championship from Beau Jack at the Garden last May 21. Beau Jack hopes to win it back from Montgomery.

Getting down to the middleweight class we find Stanley Ketchel losing the title to Billy Papke and then turning the tables on Papke a few months later to become champion again.

The welterweight class saw Rube Fernald outpointed by Matty Matheo and then Matthews knocked out by Ferns, with the title changing hands each time. Some years later Ted Kid Lewis defeated Jack Britton in the first of several bouts between the two but finally, on March 17, 1919, Britton knocked out Lewis and clinched his title claim.

In the same class Tommy Freeman outpointed Young Jack Thompson and then Young Jack Thompson knocked out Freeman. About nine years ago came the Jimmy McLarnin-Barney Ross series, with Ross winning from McLarnin, then McLarnin winning from Ross, and finally Ross regaining the championship from McLarnin.

Only once has a lightweight champion been able to win back the crown from the man to whom he had lost it. That was when Lou Ambers, beaten by Henry Armstrong in 1936, won the championship back from Armstrong in 1939.

And there you have it.

received a terrific beating at the hands of Marcell Field, by the very authoritative score of 35-0.

Don Hutson, receiver extraordinary of the Green Bay Packers, is so far ahead of the National League in scoring that five touchdowns separate him from the second-place contender. He has tallied 78 points, thirty more than Moore of Washington, Paschal of the Giants, and Clark of the Bears, jointly occupying second place.

Let's Get It Over With Department: All right, all right, we didn't get a perfect score this week-end on our foot-ball selections. Not that we wish to apologize for this unfortunate development, but it is our fault if the guys on the Ohio State, North Carolina, March Field, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Brooklyn College teams didn't read the Daily Worker sports page, which specifically instructed them to lose? Huh?

Besides which—now I'm acting belligerent—since when is getting 18 right out of 22 picks the work of an amateur? Huh? Since when is a season record of 54-15 for an average of .783 the mark of a bum? Huh?

What have you got to say to that? Whaaaaaaah?

It's certain that at least one change will be made next Saturday in the composition of the membership of that select circle of unbeaten, untied football teams. Two of the top leaders in the standings are Notre Dame and the Iowa Sea Hawks, with eight wins apiece. They meet in South Bend Saturday and, lest anyone think that the Irish are in for an easy afternoon, please be advised here and now that the Pre-Flight Sea Hawks will constitute the most formidable foe that of this year's ND schedule.

## SCIENCE NEWS

By Peter Stone

Soybeans are a real war crop. Their value as a crop and as a source of new war materials, more than any other farm product, have given the beans the title, "wonder crop." Yet during the last World War, the soybeans were written off as a failure. Our country had imported a large quantity

of Manchurian soybean oil to relieve the shortage of oils and fats but nobody knew how to use it and it was discarded. Today uses for the soy oil alone have transformed the crop into a half-billion dollar industry. The beans are used for animal feed and cheap flour; the oil is a major constituent of paints, varnishes, linoleum and related products.

### Climate for Soybeans Not a Problem

Soybeans are grown throughout the world in more than 2,000 varieties amenable to practically every climate suitable to vegetation. They are adapted to the use of large scale machinery which can be run by a small crew, and are shipped and stored in much the same manner as corn, wheat and other grains. While soybeans are a comparatively easy crop to raise, they do best on level land where drainage erosion is at a minimum. They may be planted later than corn, although the cultivating problems of the two crops are similar. The beans are a good emergency forage crop, and are particularly useful as a soil builder when plowed under.

Really heavy planting of soybeans, especially by the farmers to whom the crop was new came about last year because of the great war

animal product. Plastic helmets, grips for pistols, handles for guns, automobile steering wheels and bodies are made from the soy plastics. Because of unusually high resistance to heat and vibration the plastics are used for housing motors. Airplane parts, and ear stoppers are made from the soybean meal. Soy protein flakes are mixed with alcoholic products to form moldable powders, which can be turned into coil cases, accelerator pedals and even tractor seats. However important industrialists claim that wide-scale industrial use for the soy plastics is only a mirage and that it would be better to concentrate soybean research on by-products for the paint and allied industries. When soybeans are processed for the recovery of their oil, about 80 per cent of their weight remains as a high protein cake or meal, which is used for livestock feeding and fertilizer. The 20 per cent remaining—about 50,000 tons—is used for making the water-resistant adhesives for plywood, so essential for planes and boats; coating washable wall papers; cold water paints; paper slings; leather finishing adhesives; and films.

### Makes Glycerine for Munitions

One bushel of soybeans yields about 9 pounds of soy oil, from which soap and soap products are made. Glycerine, a byproduct in the manufacture of soap is a base for the explosive, nitro-glycerine. Two pounds of the soy oil will make enough glycerine to fire five anti-

### Varied and Numerous Uses

Soybean meal is also used in making plastic, glass, paper and cellulose substitute. Glue made from this meal is the only vegetable glue with sticking powers equal to the

animal product. Plastic helmets, grips for pistols, handles for guns, automobile steering wheels and bodies are made from the soy plastics. Because of unusually high resistance to heat and vibration the plastics are used for housing motors. Airplane parts, and ear stoppers are made from the soybean meal. Soy protein flakes are mixed with alcoholic products to form moldable powders, which can be turned into coil cases, accelerator pedals and even tractor seats. However important industrialists claim that wide-scale industrial use for the soy plastics is only a mirage and that it would be better to concentrate soybean research on by-products for the paint and allied industries. When soybeans are processed for the recovery of their oil, about 80 per cent of their weight remains as a high protein cake or meal, which is used for livestock feeding and fertilizer. The 20 per cent remaining—about 50,000 tons—is used for making the water-resistant adhesives for plywood, so essential for planes and boats; coating washable wall papers; cold water paints; paper slings; leather finishing adhesives; and films.

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# Soybeans at the Service of the War

tank shells. Last year more than 25 million pounds of soybean oil went into products that produce an 8 per cent glycerine yield as a by-product. The oil is used as a substitute for linseed oil in paints and varnishes. It has found extensive application in the manufacture of linoleum, oil cloth, medicine, printing ink and synthetic rubber. As a food it is used as a cooking oil, as a shortening and as a margarine. The farm and farmer have really gone to war and this is the story of one crop. Dr. George Washington Carver, a scientist, has been a pioneer in the use of the soybean as a war material that goes into fighting this war.

## NEW PLAYS

WHAT'S UP, a new musical with Jimmy Kaye, Johnny Morgan, Gloria Warren and 11 others. Book by Alan Jay Lerner and Arthur Porges. Lyrics by Mr. Lerner, music by Frederick Loewe, production designed by Boris Aronson, book directed by Robert H. Gordon, costumes by George Banachuk. Presented by Mark Warner at the National Theatre on Nov. 12, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

It's almost thirty years since the "little musical show" became popular. Guy Bolton and Jerome Kern set the pace with their famous Princess Theatre shows. And it's twenty years since "Trene," last of the hit "little musicals," closed its Broadway run.

The current theatre boom is bringing everything back; and "What's Up," which opened the other evening at the National Theatre, tries to resume the tabloid musical show trend where "Trene" left off in the gay 20's. It is a charming, graceful show, with eight beautiful girls, fair music, occasional comedy. It certainly is far from a Princess show; nor is it a new "Trene." Which is too bad, for no more engaging company of young musical comedy players has been seen hereabouts since George Abbott started the youth vogue, a decade ago.

Take Mary Roche, for example. She's a young Joan Leslie who can dance and sing delightfully. Gloria Warren hits high C with aplomb

into more than 300 industrial products. Soviet chemists are making synthetic rubber from the koshaghi plants and American chemists have found thousands of industrial uses for casain, a milk product. It is good to record that Congress has appropriated money for the establishment of four regional laboratories devoted to the development of farm products for industrial uses. Food is not only a weapon that sustains man in his war against the aggressors, but has become an indispensable part of the raw materials that go into fighting this war.

### 'What's Up' at the National Theatre

And looks like high E. Lynn Gardner and Pat Marshall are lovely to gaze upon, and Sondra Bennett's brunette charm is magazine-cover stuff.

And the eight boys are equally fine, both as to looks and talent. Moreover, George Banachuk has staged the little show pleasingly against Boris Aronson's pretty settings.

But—unfortunately—the libretto authors of "What's Up" have let their company down. It's about a girl's school, and an aeroplane which drops in an adjoining field. And a case of measles, and an Oriental potentate. This weird mixture could never, never sell—and doesn't. It lacks comedy, speed and interest.

The comedy is supposed to fall to Jimmy Kaye, as the "Rava" of Some Place East of Suzer who can't speak English. Jimmy doesn't fit into the show—his pantomime wins few laughs; and he's more like a piker on the beach than a girl's school comedian. As a matter of fact, Johnny Morgan, as a buck sergeant, squeezes more fun out of his part than Kaye—the more the pity. And Claire Mead's "house mother" is also quite kitch. It's probable that "What's Up" will attract an audience. It's clean as a whistle; some of the numbers are pretty music, although several are no better than average. It falls into the "might-have-been" class, and, to paraphrase the poet: The saddest words of tongue or pen are these—it might have been. . .

## THE STAGE

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## MOTION PICTURES

TODAY Thru THURSDAY

The Sex-Mad Monk of

Volga-Volga

IRVING PACE

with LUDOV OROVIA

MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St. at 6th St. S. 8th. Mat. 2:30. Sat. 2:30. Sun. 2:30.

THE NORTH STAR

Original Story and Screen Play by

LILLIAN HELLMAN

Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE

NEW VICTORIA RKO PALACE

83rd St. at 6th St. S. 8th. Mat. 2:30. Sat. 2:30. Sun. 2:30.

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## The Knight of the Buffer State



## The Catholic Stand

IN THE midst of the national jubilation over the Moscow Conference and new series of military victories, both of which hasten the liberation of Europe, the declaration of the ten Catholic Bishops comes as a shock to Catholics and non-Catholics alike. For in a document which is essentially political the hierarchy takes a position on many questions in contradiction to the sentiments of the Catholic community in this country and in many parts of the world. This is particularly striking with respect to the Moscow Conference. While welcoming the pacts of Moscow "as a step in the right direction," the declaration lays the ground for opposition to the Allied agreements and to Roosevelt's policies. By reference to the "implications and omissions" of the Conference and to the "fear that compromises on the ideals of the Atlantic Charter are in prospect," the hierarchy, wittingly or unwittingly, associates itself with the Munichite, anti-Soviet and Coughlinite agitation which has come to surround the so-called Polish and Baltic questions.

In this country as in others, most Catholics are workers. The position of the unions is a reliable index of how they feel on many of the political questions treated in the hierarchy's statement. The recent action of the CIO Convention in endorsing with great Roosevelt leadership, the policy of American-Soviet friendship and the program of labor unity with the Soviet workers, represents the position of labor, including Catholic labor, in most of the key war industries.

Among the large Slav communities within this country are many Catholics, and a greater part of them have been moved deeply by the heroic resistance to Nazi enslavement in their mother countries. They identify themselves with the great partisan and resistance movements of Eastern and Southeastern Europe which are already, as in Yugoslavia, defeating Hitlerism and, in the process, transforming people and country.

A Catholic priest fighting with the Polish Kosciuszki Division on the Eastern Front is decorated for bravery by the Soviet Government. A Polish conference in Detroit decides to form an American "Kosciuszki Legion" and hears another Polish Roman Catholic Priest—Father Stanislaw Orleaniski of Springfield, Mass.—expose the anti-Polish aims of the Polish "cabinet" in London and call for lasting friendship with the Soviet Union. The City Council of the industrial Polish-American community of Hamtramck, Mich., hails the Moscow declarations and greets the Soviet Union on its anniversary.

These are but a few of many examples which can be cited to show that the content and the spirit of the political position adopted by the U. S. prelates runs contrary to the movement of history in our times and to the sentiments of the Catholic masses.

The Catholic Church, just as every traditional institution at this great turning point in world history, is confronted with the necessity of acknowledging the new realities and adapting its policies accordingly. The declaration of the hierarchy shows a great lag, which is harmful not only to the best interests of our country but to the Church itself. The Bishops cannot expect success for their political leadership when one of them whitewashes Franco's fascist regime in Spain and an outstanding Catholic proponent of world collaboration is expelled from Notre Dame.

The movement of history is in the opposite direction. In Italy, the classic country of Catholicism, republicans, liberals, monarchists, socialists and Communists—without regard to religion—are united in the common struggle for liberation. And we

have every confidence that unity will prevail in the fight to liberate Europe from Hitlerism and to establish full national freedom and democratic liberties, including the freedom of religion.

## White-Collar Labor

THE growing seriousness of the condition of the white-collar, government and other overwhelmingly unorganized workers, is now receiving much attention. The New York Times carried a number of editorials and a series of supporting stories from its labor reporter.

Attention is correctly called to a situation that we—along with unions of office, city-employed-transport; state, county and municipal and federal workers—have pointed out for a long time. Faced with rising prices and an increased tax burden, millions of government workers have no recourse to a government agency because the War Labor Board disclaims jurisdiction. Other millions are slow in obtaining even what is possible under the present wage policy because they are unorganized and, therefore, inarticulate.

What is to be done? The Times suggests that these workers be turned into a club against organized labor on the false theory that increased earnings by organized workers raise the cost of living. This deception which the labor-baiters throughout the country and the misnamed "farm bloc" will pick up, must be faced by labor and exposed.

The facts are that unorganized workers—white collar and others—have gained greatly because of organized labor's gains. They, as organized workers, are virtually interested in a sound stabilization program in which wages would be fully balanced with the rise in the cost of living. Thus, their interest is closely bound up with that of the unionized workers.

Furthermore, thanks to CIO policy, many thousands of white-collar workers have already taken to the path of organization and have shown the rest that unionization pays. We trust that those unions, under the leadership of the CIO, will take up the challenge of the Times and the reactionaries for whom it speaks, and show the millions of unorganized office workers how they, too, can benefit through organization.

This calls for a two-fold program: first, to press the demand for an immediate, streamlined procedure to help obtain for them the overdue wage raises; secondly, a full-blast effort to bring them into the unions.

## Firemen's, Cops' Bonus

ANNOUNCEMENT that Mayor La Guardia is seeking ways to provide a cost-of-living bonus for firemen and police is a welcome one.

Subjected to the same huge rise in the cost of living as all other workers, a large number of these city employees have received no raise in pay whatsoever since 1930. They have, therefore, suffered a cut in wages of 25 per cent since 1941.

Their plight was brought sharply to the attention of the people during the course of the election campaign, when they made an unsuccessful attempt to place the cost-of-living bonus question before the voters for a referendum vote. Several candidates for City Council, notably Michael J. Quill, who heads the CIO Political Committee in New York, supported their fight for the bonus, as did the CIO.

The Mayor should be congratulated and backed by labor, by the Councilmen-elect who favored the bonus, and by others in his move to get the men these increases.

## THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

## Langer's Double-Talk

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 15

SEVEN months ago I wrote in this column that Senator Langer of North Dakota was "one of the most dangerous men on Capitol Hill." I didn't know the half of it then. The evidence has continued to pile up ever since.

When Langer first came to the Senate in 1941, he was known principally for his lurid career in North Dakota including a conviction for fraudulent use of funds while he was governor. The Senate considered unseating him for several weeks, and then decided that this might set a risky precedent.

There was nothing prepossessing in Langer's personality to attract attention. Certainly he is no glamor boy. Langer is a big, shaggy, lumbering man—clumsy in his manner and in his speech.

What has made Langer outstanding is his own unique political line. He has developed a real technique for coming out four-square for progressive measures—and then knifing them. This is his special talent, and his special role.

IN THE labor movement there is nothing new about Langer's kind of elaborate double-talk. John L. Lewis comes forward as the champion of militant trade unionism at the same time that he advocates fascist, anti-Semitic policies which mean the death of the labor movement. The Trotskyites long ago developed this kind of thing into a fine art.

But political line-ups in Washington have usually been relatively simple. In recent years for example, Congressmen and Senators could be divided roughly into three groups: those who opposed the President as part of the poll-taxer Republican coalition, those who backed him and those who straddled the fence.

Langer represents a more complex phenomenon. He doesn't appear to be part of the reactionary, defeatist wrecking crew in the Senate. At least he doesn't talk

that way. Actually he is one of its most valuable members.

Flaunting the tattered banners of the old populist and Non-Partisan League movements, Langer is the decoy of reaction, masquerading in radical phrases. He is the man who tries to win the support of the Negro people and the labor movement for the program of fascism and defeatism.

In a real sense he is a link between the Republicans in Congress and John L. Lewis and the Trotskyite-influenced Norman Thomas Socialists. A few months ago he inserted in the Congressional Record two articles from the Monthly Bulletin of the Socialist Party of Washington. He has repeatedly lavished praises on John L. Lewis. And Lewis has reciprocated by quoting Langer approvingly in the UMW Journal.

Langer's most flagrant demagoguery has, of course, been designed to woo Negro support. He has made speeches at Negro gatherings and inserted articles from Negro newspapers in the Record. He told one Negro church group that this is the time "to stop giving only lip service" to the cause of the Negro people. This certainly sounds pretty ironical in view of his subsequent record.

His first venture into the Negro field was a typical Langerism, a pure phoney. He offered an amendment to Senator Mead's bill to increase the pay of Federal workers to bar discrimination against Negroes in Navy Yards. But the amendment didn't mean a thing—since the Mead bill covered only white collar workers.

Langer's real role began to be understood more generally when he knifed the Federal aid to education bill. The bill had a chance because a number of Southern Senators who felt the measure would aid their states were for it. But working closely with Senator Taft who led the fight against the bill, Langer introduced an amendment requiring the Southern states to cease discrimination against Negroes in the use of their own state educational

funds. The result is already known. The bill was overwhelmingly defeated.

Chairman Van Nuys of the Senate Judiciary Committee made what appears to have been a perfectly natural mistake when he announced that Langer reneged on the anti-poll tax bill and voted for the O'Mahoney constitutional amendment. This would have been in character for Langer, and while it turns out that he didn't vote for the O'Mahoney resolution, he did move to bring it up again which gave the advocates of this proposal to knife the anti-poll tax bill another chance.

ON a number of occasions Langer has made speeches backing the wage demands of the miners and the railroad workers. But he has also been one of the most active opponents of subsidies and price control which are so obviously essential if wage increases are to mean anything.

Langer has followed the straight defeatist line on foreign policy. He was one of the five Senators who voted against the Connally resolution. But he has, of course, embroidered his position with his usual radical phrases attacking imperialism and war profits.

Frequently Langer is an unconscious buffoon. One of his big crusades was to save the Police Gazette from the cruel ravages of the Post Office Department. When he made a speech attacking visiting royalty because "not one of them would deign to think of marrying the son or daughter of an average American," the press gallery cracked that Langer has two unmarried daughters.

But Langer can't be laughed off. Few members of Congress have a more clearly fascist line. His verbal radicalism is, of course, the stock in trade of every fascist demagogue. He has plans for a new America First political party with radical coloration. And in the meantime he is very busy indeed, knifing the cause of the Negro people and the workers whom he claims to champion.

## Cooperation of U.S., Soviet Labor Needed for War, Peace--Thomas

The voice of American labor rang out clear on behalf of American-Soviet friendship when R. J. Thomas, president of America's largest trade union, the United Auto Workers, CIO, spoke at the Madison Square Garden meeting on Nov. 8. The 20,000 people who crowded the Garden that evening at the invitation of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship applauded particularly Mr. Thomas' declaration for international labor unity.

Excerpts from his speech follow:

The conference which concluded in Moscow last week has cleared the air.

There is no longer any question about cooperation being possible. Cooperation, not only between the United States and the Soviet Union, but between all of the major allies has been made an established fact.

But as I have said, the results of the Moscow conference may be of even greater importance than the victory of our armies. Why do I say that?

Because, certainly before the Moscow conference, it was still possible that we might win a complete military victory but nevertheless fail to achieve the objectives of the war.

We are fighting for a lasting peace; we are fighting for democracy in the various nations of the world. Yet it is a fact that unless we achieved complete unity of purpose between us and our Allies, no lasting peace would have been possible.

Already, even though this war still remained to be won, there were forces in several lands who, feared and—some of them hoped—that this war would be followed by another war; another war in which they saw Britain and possibly the United States lined up against Russia.

The Moscow conference has dashed the hopes of those who wanted our nation and/or Britain to fight Russia after this war is over. Hull and Eden and Molotov have told the world openly and frankly that they mean to work together, in peace as well as in war; they have given us great hopes that this war may indeed be the last war.

This is as it should be. Of course there are differences in governmental and social philosophies between the United States, Great Britain and Russia. But I maintain that the possible area of cooperation is so great that these differences, fundamental as

they may be, need be no barrier whatever to cooperation on the international scene.

The workers of the UAW and of the CIO know and appreciate well that their fortunes are bound up with the fortunes of the people of the Soviet Union. By resolution and in numerous addresses, we declared that we want that unity strengthened in the war and in the peace to come.

The convention of the CIO had reason to boast of a great, concrete forward step in this connection. More than any other section of labor in any of the nations allied in the war for democracy, the CIO had urged that there be convened as early as possible an international congress of labor which would deal with two prime objectives: the winning of the war and the winning of the peace.

For more than a year, the CIO was rebuffed on this score. Some forces in our country and in England wanted international cooperation by labor to be a sort of an exclusive thing. They even went so far as to imagine that a successful international labor conference could be held without the CIO's six million workers and without the workers of the USSR being represented. The CIO of course said that such a conference would be impossible; that it would injure rather than advance our war effort to exclude the representatives of a nation which has, to date, carried the brunt of the struggle.

Today our point of view has

been recognized. Thanks to the efforts of the CIO, there will soon be convened in London an international congress of labor in which British, Chinese, American and Russian workers will sit side by side.

This London conference of labor of the world, I hope and sincerely expect, will force a unity which will never be forgotten. I do not in any way wish to belittle the tremendous accomplishments of the recent Moscow conference. Yet, as one who had read something about the ways of diplomats and of secret treaties, of treaties and agreements treated as scraps of paper, I want some assurance that the high promises will be fully honored.

I can think of no more effective enforcement of the promises of good-will than to make the workers of the world the arm of enforcement. Whoever else might sneer or seek to undermine the results of the Moscow conference, the workers of the world will take them seriously and insist that they be carried into action.

If there is one message above all others I would send tonight to the workers and soldiers of the Soviet Union, it is this:

"American labor is with you in war. American labor will be with you in peace. American labor seeks to join with its Russian, British and Chinese brothers to destroy the fiendish systems of dictatorship and to erect in their place a community of nations which shall know and enjoy a long era of peace, democracy and security."

## New Attacks on Subsidies Launched in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

a liberal, also signed the report. Voorhis has been a liberal front for reactionary committee for years. He wrote the Smith committee's report attacking rent control, several months ago, and he was an active member of the Dies committee.

Reps. Voorhis and Delaney contended themselves with inserting a general statement in the report to the effect that the committee is convinced that rationing and price control are "vital war necessities."

Rep. Howard Smith, chairman of the committee, had no objection to this kind of vague statement—which was nullified by the contents of the report. And Voorhis and Delaney subverted, without making any real fight.

The Smith report was sharply criticized by the congressional committee for the protection of consumers known as the "Fighting Sixty."

Rep. Thomas Scanlon of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, and Rep. Howard McMurray of Wisconsin, secretary, declared in a statement that the report was "most unfortunate, misleading, and harmful to our national economic stabilization program."

"In repeating the charge that the OPA operates without proper legal sanction the Smith committee gives expression to one of the major devices used by all opponents in attacking the War Administration's price control and rationing program," the statement said.

## BETWEEN the LINES

Final Word on Marigny

Daily Worker Foreign Dept

It was a week of victories for Communists in local elections in many parts of the world—not only New York. In Bogota, Colombia, as you may have noticed, two Communists were elected to a Council of eleven, and some 86 more in other towns. In South Africa, two Communists were also elected to the City Council. One of them was a woman, Betty Radford.

The Chinese Minister of Information, Lin Chang-hao, set many American minds at rest early in October with his statement that there would be no civil war in China; that the "possibility of the Kuomintang leading the nation in a war against China's Communists did not exist at all." That came after a meeting of the People's Political Council in which the Communists were bitterly attacked, on top of many reports that the crisis in China was not getting better, and if anything, was growing worse. But the strange thing is that the Chinese minister's statement did not appear in the Chinese press itself, as you can learn from a small dispatch to the N. Y. Times on Oct. 29. And the official Chungking Central News Agency carried no mention of it in its Chinese language service abroad.

The minister was questioned about this in Chungking and made a reply which you can judge for yourself: "It is unnecessary to publish this in the Chinese press," he said, "because we do not have to educate the Chinese people by saying that there will be no civil war in China. This is necessary in the case of foreigners because they are not so well informed and we must explain to them."

This column noted last Monday that the United Press texts of the Moscow conference communique on war criminals mentioned Nazi atrocities against "Polish officers" and others. We commented that this formulation must have pained the Polish government-in-exile. . . . Two days later, the State Department issued a correction, and said the phrase "Polish officers" should have read "Italian officers." A mistake had been made in the transcription of the texts. In that case, of course, our comment had no point.

The "German-American," a paper published by the German-American Emergency Conference, of which the late Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld was the publisher makes public this month an interesting letter from a German prisoner now interned in one of our southern states. The letter was received Oct. 4 and says: "With deep regret I have read the news about the death of Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld in the New York Staats Zeitung and Herold. Not only his family and his dearest friends will mourn the death of this man, but those who know him from his political activities in Germany will also feel his death as a heart-felt loss. With great interest I have—and with me many other fellow-prisoners—read about his efforts to urge a German-American Unification Movement and also about his other political activities in the U. S. A. I wonder if I could get some information about the work of the German-American Emergency Conference as to date I have not found any remarks about it in the 'Neue Volkszeitung.' . . . Furthermore I would like you to send me some specimens of the magazine, 'The German-American,' published by Dr. Rosenfeld. Here in this camp are many anti-Nazis, starving for German literature. Maybe you and your friends could help by contributing some good German books. I thank you from my heart for your efforts."

Interesting letter . . . significant too that the Neue Volkszeitung, which is the Social-Democratic German language paper in New York says not a word about the movement for German-American unity.

For weeks, the copy-girls have put the news of the Count de Marigny murder trial on the foreign desk. Presumably, because it was taking place in Bermuda. . . . Our last word is to quote the Count himself. When queried on his attitude toward the war, the innocent Count (or the exonerated murderer . . . as you wish) answered: "I don't follow the war news. Why should I?"

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 16, 1938

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt today expressed the deep protest of the American people against the Nazi regime of terror which has been unleashed on the Jews in Germany. "The news of the past few weeks in Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. Such news from any part of the world would inevitably produce a profound reaction among every part of the nation."

"I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a 20th century civilization. With a view to gaining a first hand picture of the situation in Germany I asked the Secretary of State to order our Ambassador in Berlin to return at once for report and consultation."

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